The third day's session of this body was held sterday. The attendance was thin, and confined members, almost exclusively. Only one or two

vesteray. The attendance was thin, and commeted to members, almost exclusively. Only one or two ladies were present

The Rev. H. Serly opened the Convention with prayer, at 12 o'c.ock. The Secretary read a report, and the following resolution was offered by Mr. Howe:

Resolved, That the introduction of music into primary schools and seminaries, as a branch of education, is, in the opinion of this Convention, an important instrumentality in the diffusion of musical knowledge.

Mr. Hillor regretted the want of cheap elementary works suitable to teach children a knowledge of music suited to their capacities; of such a class of works we were altogether devoid.

Rev. Mr. Hooker, on the part of the business committee reported. The committee of eleven appointed on the day previous, to lay a scheme for the diffusion of music before the Convention, asked for more time. Granted.

A discussion here commenced on the question of the day, viz: "How can musical instruments be used in our churches, to the advantage of religious worship?"

Mr. Williams, of Conn., thought that musical

the day, viz: "How can musical instruments be used in our churches, to the advantage of religions worship?"

Mr. Williams, of Conn., thought that musical instruments might be made very important auxiliaries to the cause of religion, in churches where they have no organ. All instruments, however, were not proper; he would not approve of the use of the claritonet, piano, or violin, on any account; snd those proper to be used were to be considered as assisting the human voice. It often happens that the organ leads the music, and takes such a prominent part, that a word of the hymn or psaim cannot be heard. In this the love of display was discernible; instead of dwelling on the sense, the minds of the audience were directed to the skill of the performer.

Mr. Amartr found some difficulties about the question, which was as to the best means of producing a given effect; for whatever means produced the best effect, were in all cases the best. They would do well to keep in view the distinction to be made between the objects of various performance; there were some which contemplated nothing more than mere musical effect, and in this case little attention was poid to the sense of the words. An illustration of the pleasure derived from such a display was seen in the instance of a foreigner who, although speaking a lunguage unknown to the hearer, delighted him.—There ought to be nothing theatrical in a choir, but there was not to be restriction there to any instrument more than elsewhere.

Mr. How considered devotion the object of all forms of worship—it was that sent people to church; it was to please the taste they go to concerts. Instruments could not produce devotional music, therefore they should be excluded. As the gospel without eloquence was better than eloquence without the gospel, so devotion without music was better than music without devotion. The organ was a useful

Dr. Hooker, as a man of the pulpit, desired to say a word or two. He had a better opportunity of seeing what took place, from the pulpit, than one of the congregation. He once heard an organ in Boston, whose bass sounded more like a broken clapboard swinging in the wind, than like any thing in the shape of music. The organist ought to be possessed tof good taste and judgment, and when he is such a person his performance can give essential service to the minister, in sweetening the exercises, and promoting the spirit of devotion. Some people objected to the use of instruments, who, perhaps, had not read those passages in the word of God sanctioning their ise. Good old Dr. Bellamy once said during divine service to the choir who had not pleased him in its serformance, "You must try again; I cannot preach their such singing."

Mr. Warser thought the Convention conducted is discussions in too desultory a manner, and not orief enough, or careful to despatch business. He ised to take a deep interest in such meetings, but rom the cause mentioned and the generally insignificant results, he had conceived a strong disrelish for hem. The merits of the case were clear and plain the use of instruments was legitimate as far as they erved to aid the spirit of devotion. Music is an appropriate mode of expressing religious emotions.

for God and his works with his voice alone; he therefore, called in the aid of instruments. But in regard to their abuse, he would say, they were calculated to destroy or create a deal of devotional feeling. He had known instances when the congregation being detained by warm or cold weather, during their stay they have been entertained by a solo on a single violoncello, or delighted with the solemnity of an interlode played on four violins, to which, perhaps, on some recent festive occasion, they had danced on the fantastic toe. Evidently there was no devotion in that. The first instrument introduced into religious worship was the violoncello; this was alterwards followed by the clarionet, flute, &c.; the violin was the last, and when people saw an instrument which they were accustomed to associate with levity and profanity, they were so shocked as to rise up against it. Hence the organ was introduced, and generally adopted, and a happy circumstance it was. Now, no person could say that there was not more effect of a right kind produced by its use than there could not be reconciled to, that was, the fact of organists leading too much, instead of being to a certain degree subordinate in the performances; they were in the habit of playing so as that the first half of each was audible before the voices of the singers were heard. It was not right, and he felt it his duty to name it, that those who perhaps unconsciously committed the fault, might avoid it.

Mr. Hows thought the question of vital importance. All sorts of much was not proper for devotion, and even it was possible for good music to be carried so far out of its place in churches, as to take the place of the religious instruction of the clergyman. What is the object of a minister in the pulpit? To preach the gospel; not to show off himself as a fine orator; he has a higher view; but we

carried so far out of its place in churches, as to take the place of the religious instruction of the ciergyman. What is the object of a minister in the pulpit? To preach the gospel; not to show off himself as a fine orator; he has a higher view; but we know that it is possible for him to be carried away so far by attention to oratorical display, that his hearers will admire it more than the sentiments it conveys. So with music. It is possible for it to be made so artistical as to take the place of religious effect. Hence the necessity that the organist should be a man of discretion and judgment—a man conversant with the Scriptures, and something of a theologian. All instruments, if rightly used, were proper and useful to the cause of religion.

Mr. Warner said, that the best of every thing was to be used in our approach to God. So it was of old, when the firstlings of the flock were offered to Him. Consistently with this, music used to do Him honor, ought to be of the most excellent kind, and the use of no instruments but those calculated to promote devotion ought to be allowed

Mr. Taylor said something about wasting the time of the house, when there were a good many calls of squestion, question, &c.

Mr. Hill, then read this resolution, which he had attempted to introduce before, unsuccessfully:

Resolved, That the use of all musical instruments is

Resolved, That the use of all musical instruments is proper in our churches, provided they are used with discretion and in accordance with religious edification; and that they should, when used as an accompaniment, be subservient to the human voice.

Mr. Horne moved to add the word "organ" to the words "all instruments." The amendment was carried.

The PRESIDENT read some communications, and alterwards stated that in the Brooklyn Schools, music was lately introduced as a part of education.—
There were two thousand children learning it, and he had high hopes that the best results would follow, and that music was progressing in this country.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the following question was taken up next, viz: "What is the best method of teaching sacred music?"

This lasted the Convention until it adjourned, at three o'clock, but the observations were quite technical, and so confined to particulars, and, as we thought, subordinate topics, there was nothing said worth carrying over the door threshold.

The Boston Daily Advertiser of Monday announces the arrival of Hon. A. H. Everett at his home with Mrs. Everett. The Advertiser says:—We are sorry to learn that his health is still in an unsatisfactory state, but we hope that with such medical and as he may be able to obtain here, and a short residence on shore, he may yet be able to resume the voyage, and to perform the duties of the mission.

A chemical process has been discovered by a gentleman in the South, by which he will be enabled to make molesses and sugar perfectly transparent.

Meeting of the Friends of Dr. Boughton A meeting was held last evening at Central Hall, Grand street, to form a Club towards effecting the liberation of Boughton, alias Big Thunder. Mr-

Johnston was called to the chair, and Mr. Bovay stated the purpose of the meeting to be, to form a club to act politically or otherwise, as might be necessary, to effect the liberation of Dr Boughton. It would be well to give some account of that gentlemen. He is 36 years of age, a native of Vermont, graduated at Middlebury College, and studied medicine in this city. He practiced first at Delhi and afterwards at Ransselaer County. The to that religious worship, against which Dr. B. and his colleague, a son of J. C. Calhoun, remonstrated as unconstitutional. They attended religious worship as they chose, and were instrumental in getting forty-eight of the students to protest against the officers of that College, and brought them to abolish the custom of forcing young men to attend worship they did not approve. This shows the character of the man, which is one of firmness and decision few possess. It is said that when in Delhi he engaged in the Canadaexpedition, but that is not true, although he was near entering into that imovement, being dissuaded from it by General Root. Now, even if it were true, it would not be a stigma spon his reputation; for, as many honorable young men engaged in the Canadian war, it would be creditable to him. Boughton is not the father of the anti-rent war, for although it was quelled, it appeared us early as 1812. It was not till eight years ago its resurrection teok place, and Boughton was active in promoting the spark that has glowed in eight counties of this State. He found it an agitation without form and void, and he organized it. He first investigated with the consent of the Legislature, the Van Rensselser title, consulted able lawyers on the subject, and took it up in an enlarged and philanthropic sense. From the first, the landlords determined to make a victim of him, and pursued him until at last he wore the chains for months in Hudson prison, where he narrowly escaped its effects on his health. The jury which convicted him stood in the first ballot, ten for acquittal and two for conviction, one of whom went at last with the majority, leaving but one stupid fellow, who lay down, resolving not to argue the question, but protesting he had made up his mind. Boughton then was put back in gaol, and all bair refused for a long time, until at last he was bailed out under \$20,000 recognizances. These circumstances are more alarming than can be described to those who watch the progress of American tyranny. Edmonds,

gest a name for the club.

A Member moved that its name be the "Big Thunder Club," to which

Mr. Bovay replied, that although Dr. B. was not admitted to be the Big Thunder in Columbia county nor elsewhere, they could not have any objection to the name, as it was an imposing one.

ANOTHER MEMBER said, that if he was the Big Thunder spoken of he would not think the less of him for that. (Cheers.) On the contrary, it was an honorable title, considering the cause in which it was worn.

The Constitution of the Club was then laid before the meeting for signatures, when several persons

The Constitution of the Club was then laid before the meeting for signatures, when several persons put down their names.

After a few remarks from Mr. Evans, the President said, that after these events he longed to see people judged of by their merits, without regard to station, influence, or notoriety. He thought there was a Providence in this matter, by which the people would be aroused, ere it was too late; that they would scrutinize the motives of public men and think for themselves.

Mr. Tennager said they heard much about Christianity, but he thought no men a Christian, who

Mr. Tennager said they heard much about Christianity, but he thought no men a Christian, who would hold the public lands and see his brother christian wanting. (Cheers.)

Mr. Evans, said that no matter what was said of Dr. B., he would rank in history with Lafayette and other great names. He saw by some of the papers, that his wife had become a maniac; if that were true, it would act as an additioal stimulant to all good men to act in this cause.

The meeting shortly after adjourned, having approved the articles of the Constitution.

MUTINY.—We are indebted to Captain Hunting Cooper, agent of the barque Oscar, Ludlow, of this place, who has obligingly favored us with a sight of a letter from the house of Chas. Coleman & Co. dated Rio de Janeiro, Ang. 27th, giving a detailed account of the mutiny on board that ship, while lying at the island of Isle Grande, on the 18th of August, from which we subjoin the following:—

"Capt. Ludlow had been on shore, and on returning, saw three men swimming to the ship Thinking they might not reach, on account of the tide, he took up one of them, and the others is ceeded in getting on board. Soon after his arrival, he heard a great noise between the cook and steward; the former being to blame, was ordered to desist, when he became insolent, and Captain L. threatened him with punishment. Soon after the cook came aft, accompanied by the two men who had swam on board, using threatening gestures, and in a very insulting manner. Captain L. fearing some resistance, should he attempt to punish the cook, went below, and prepared the only firearms he had, and left a musket in the cabin stairway.

"On reaching the deck he heard a great noise."

fearing some resistance, should he attempt to punish the cook, went below, and prepared the only firearms he had, and left a musket in the cabin stairway.

"On reaching the deck he heard a great noise forward, and soon after the cook and three men came towards the quarter deck in a very threatening manner. Captain L. had just called to his officers to be prepared to stand by him in case of need; which they did, upon the quarter deck. Captain L. then went forward to about the centre of the after hatch, and ordered the mutineers not to come on the quarter deck; seeing that they did not stop, he seized the musket and threatened to fire should they pass the line. They replied, by calling out in a very insolent manner to fire that he would only kill one. "He remonstrated with them, and begged them to go forward, and not oblige him to fire, even after they passed the mainmast; when, seeing that the ringleader was about to seize his musket, and that his life was in danger, he fired and shot him dead on the spot. The cook then struck at him with an axe, but Capt. L. striking him over the head with a musket at the same time, fortunately escaped. In a few moments they retreated torward. They were all armed with knives; the cook also had his axe, one a pump-brake, and another a handspike.

"The other mutineers are now in confinement on board the bark—the cook and two men. It appears from the evidence that their knives were fresh ground for the occasion, and that they were determined on violence, if not murder, had not Capt. L. resisted them. The man shot was shipped at St. Helena about three months since, from the Delta, of Greenport, said to have previously deserted from a man-of-war; said he was an American, born in New York, shipped as E. A. Curtus, but was known as George Brown. It is now said that he was considered a very bad, dangerous man, but it was not known to Capt. L. when he shipped him.

"A letter from a gentleman at Isle Grande, says that any depositions in Capt. Ludlow's favor may be obtained there.

"The c

the chief tell every man to be up and face to the south; left as soon as the firing commenced.

Cross-examinad—The cross-examination elicited no thing material.

Giankar Mison sworn—Was at Earle's on the day of sale; know the prisoner by sight; saw him in my field where! was cutting oats, at Andes; a man named Oliver was with him; he asked how far it was te John Jersey's; I told him; several men were in the field with me; we all got into a conversation about the sale on the 7th, and in relation to who shot first; some one said Edgerton and in relation to who shot first; some one said Edgerton and in relation to who shot first; some one said Edgerton and in relation to who shot first; some one said Edgerton and in the said to the was going out of York State into Pennsylvania, for he had slept under God's blanket as long as he could stand it, these cold nights; he said, too, that Edgerton and Wright might thank the spectators that they didn't go back to belili the same way as Mr. Steele; that six men could not take him; I saw several disguised men in ambush above Earle's house, on the day of sale; some of them asked me, as I read to the said to the said

1-9th cases. I computed the number of sick from a data contained in the document furnished by Assistant data contained in the document furnished by Assistant dark contained with. It is called a "Synopsis of Cases," and also from a leiter dated Feb. 28, 1984, from Lieutenant McLaughlin to the Hon. Mr. York, chairman of the Committee of Naval Expenditures of the House of Representatives, enclosing the said synopsis of Assistant Surgeon Hastings, and containing also an account of fifteen deaths in this time. The letter of Lieut. McLaughlin, to Mr. York contains an extract of a letter trom Lieut. McLaughlin, dated Jan. 16, 1823, to the Secretary of the Navy, by which he states. "The sick in the hospital for the letter than the letter of Lieut. McLaughlin, dated Jan. 16, 1824, to the Secretary of the Navy, by which he states. "The sick in the hospital for the letter of the let

Anti-Heins Track

Dates, Oct. 7, 1885.

Dates, Oct. 7, 1886.

Date

named James Davis, her lawful husband, William Gerrison, being alive at the time of her last marriage, which fact, it is alleged, she was cognizant of. The accused was fully committed to answer.

A Queer Case of Robbery.—A woman named Eliza Wilson, was yesterday arrested by officer Farren, of the lith Ward, for having committed a farceny under the following circum tances, viz: A femple named Maris Carpenter, while laboring under the effects of a social glass, was induced to enter the domicil of the accused, No. 140 Orange street, and while there she was divested of a portion of her under clothing, bonnet, shawl and bracelets; also, about \$3 in money, after which she was transferred to the custody of a policeman, as a drunken and disorderly person. The officer, on being made acquainted with the facts of the case, arrested Eliza Wilson, and recovered a portion of the stolen property.

Robbery on the Hook.—James Tulley, of New Rochelle, while at No. 4 Walnut street, last night, was robbed of \$10. Two persons, named Patrick McAnnally and Ann McAnnally, were arrested on suspicion of being the offenders.

Ann McAnnally, were arrested on suspicion of being the offenders.

Arrested on Suspicion.—A female named Mary Jane Richards, was arrested last night on suspicion of having relieved the pockets of a countryman of about \$23.

Burglary.—Actur Spring, whose name has been recently before the public, in connection with stealing several hundred dollars in gold coin from a stranger, was again arrested this morning, on a charge of having burglariously entered the premises of John Hickson, No. 86 Centre street, on the night of the 6th instant, and stealing therefrom about \$123 in bank bills and gold coin, also, two silver watches, worth about \$50. He admitted his guilt to Assistant Captain Smith, of the 4th ward, and has accordingly been fully committed to answer.

Grand Larceny.—A seaman, named William Rogers, was arrested this morning for stealing a ship's chronometer worth \$200, the property of William B. Rich, of No. 273 Front street. His anticipations of a glorious spree from the proceeds of the property, were of short duration, however, for within the brief period of one hour from the commission of the larceny, officer Josepha had the culprit safely locked up in the Tombs.

The case of the Mechanics' Bank Officers.—The argunates in the case of Shearat Name.

duration, nowever, for within the oriel period of under hour from the commission of the larceny, officer Josephs had the culprit safely locked up in the Tombs.

The case of the Mechanics' Bank Officers.—The arguments in the case of Shepard Knapp, Esq., President, and Mr. Edwards, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, were commenced this faternoon before Justice Drinker. James R. Whiting and Charles O'Conner, Esqrs., appearing as counsel for defendants, and Theodore E. Tomlinson, Esq., on the part of the prosecution. Mr. Whiting, for the defence, contended that the affidavits made in the case, did not contain any evidence whatever tending to criminate the accused, inasmuch as the mere fact of receiving back their own, or in other words, money advanced by them on notes, forged notes, did not constitute a compounding of a felony, unless there was an actual agreement between the parties that no prosecution should be instituted in consideration of said payment or settlement of alleged claims, and that there had been no such agreement or understanding between the defendants and Higgins. On the part of the prosecution, Mr. Tomlinson, in an able and eloquent speech, contended, that a felony had been compounded—it having been clearly shown in the first place, that a forgery had been committed by Higgins—that the officers of the bank were duly apprized of the forgery—that they saw him on the subject of the notes in their possession, and there was an implied, if not expressed, understanding between them, that in case the notes were taken up, there would be no further trouble about the matter, and that Higgins, under the promise of complying with their demands, was permitted to go on his parole of honor until the following day, when the conditions of the understanding were tuilfilled, and the officers had consequently abstained from a prosecution.—Mr. Tomlinson concluded his very able remarks, by stating that it was the duty of the magistrate to hold the accused parties to answer, unless he could satisfy his mind that the compla

accused parties to answer, unless he could satisfy his mind that the complaints had been made with malicious motives.

Mr. Whitting, in reply, made some remarks in reference to the course pursued by the prosecution, in commencing a criminal action, and employing private counsel, whereupon Justice Drinker very promptly stated that the facts of the case having been commanicated to him, he sent for Mr. Warner, and others who had been called upon to testify in behalf of the people, and that they had not come forward as voluntary complainants in the matter.

At a late hour the hearing in the case was still progressing. When it has been disposed of, a more extended notice of the case will be given.

The Cost of Poverty.—The county of Joe Daviess, Ill., paid, during the last year, the sum of three thousand three hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-six cents, for the support of paupers. This county is the general resort of strangers, being the district in which the lead mines are located. This we gather from the last Galena Sentinel, which gives an official statement of the financial affairs of sair county. From the same source we also learn that the balance of the county indebtednes over all of their resources, is fifty thousand nine hundred and forty-two dollars and ten cents.

not guilty.

The Court then adjourned until eleven o'clock to morrow forenoon.

Circuit Court.

Before Judge Edmonds.

Oct. 9.—Denis McCarthy us .Preston H. Hodges et al.

—This was an action of ejectment, to recover certain property situated in Broadway, on which the "Carlton House" is built, and also lots adjoining, situated in Franklin and Leonard streets. It appeared that in the year 1835, a party named Denis McLarthy died intestats, leaving a large amount of property, which was claimed by several of his relatives, each as heir at law; and subseseveral of his relatives, each as heir at law; and subsequently having agreed to sell out, they divided the amount received, siter having complied with the requirements of the statute, and obtained an act from the Legislature. The plaintiff now claims as heir at law and next of kin, having settled down at Saratoga some sixteen years ago. Adjourned over.

Bigelows Heaton.—The jury in this cause, already noticed, rendered a verdict for plaintiff.

Common Pleas.
Before Judge Daly.

Oct. 9.—Educard Isley vs. Mores 3. Arment.—Action of assumpsit, to recover a sum of \$350, alleged to be due by defendant, on a contract for building No. 9, Union square. It was put in for plaintift, that, as soon as the building was finished defendant sold it and pocketed the money, without paying the contractor. The defence offered involved a mere technicality. Verdict for plaintiff.

Catharine Lyons, Executrix vs. Mathew Marshall.—Action on a promissory note for \$21444, made in 1842, and payable in four months. The defence offered was, that defendant was discharged as a bankrupt; to which plaintiff rejoins that this note was not placed on the schedule Verdict for defendant.

Court Calender—This Day.

Supernor Court.—Nos. 37, 57, 58, 62, 64, 66, 68, 69, 70, 7, 71, 74, 24, 77 to 84.

Circuit Court.—Nos. 18 to 21, 6, 7, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 34

MR. BRNNET:—
DEAR SIR—Your reporter has made an unwarrantable use of my name in the case of Isaacks vs. Judah, reported to-day in your paper, as I have had no such suit—indeed I was never sued in my life. I presume your reported meant Urish H. Judah Will you please publish this and by so doing perform an act of justice to an innocent party.

A. H. JUDAH. New York, Oct. 9th, 1845.

U. S. Circuit Court.

U. S. Circuit Court.

Before Judges Nelson and Betts.

Oct. 9—Peck vs Struthers et als.—This was a motion to obtain an injunction to prevent delendant from selling a certain description of cotton wadding, which he purchased from parties named Hall and Lyman, the manufacturers, on the ground that the machinery used in the manufacture thereof, involved the question of infringement of complainant's patent right. Motion denied, with costs.

COURT FOR THE CORRECTION OF ERRORS, Albany Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1845.—Present—Lieutenant Governor Gardiner and — Senators.
Senator Hard offered the following resolution, which was laid on the table:—

Resolved, That the Court will hear no argument after the 22d instant until the 10th day of Novemb .r next. No. 1. G. H. Striker, plaintiff in error vs. T. Kelly, defendant in error. Mr. P. A. Cowdrey was heard for defendant in error. Mr. S. Stevens was heard in reply.

Bigstlow's Murderers Arrested.—Mr. Bigslow had lately returned from Texas with money, which become known to the murderers, who resolved upon the horrid deed. There were four of them, one quite young, only 14 or 15 years of age, and they went to the house of Bigelow under the pretence of obtaining work, and remained playing marbles and iding around until night, when as was supposed, they requested to be permitted to stay all night. After nightfall, as Mr. B. turned his back to one of them, he made an attempt to catch and contine his arms, when he suspected their motive, threw him off and endeavored to make his escape; he hed run about one hundred yards and stumbled and fell, when he was caught by one, and literally cut to pieces by the others. But the strangest part of the story remains yet to be told. One of the murderers returned next day, it being then unknown who the perpetrators were, assisted in digging the grave, shrouded him, and even stood by and showed the leatures of the well loved face to any that might wish to take a last look at their murdered friend. We have not learned in what way the discovery was made; but suspicion being fixed upon them they were arrested, when two of them confessed the horrid deed. The money has not been recovered. The sister of one of the accused, has employed one of the Cherokee Lawyers to defend him, and it is thought that she will use B's money to pay him with. It is said that they undoubtedly will be hung. The Cherokee Advocate is using every exertion to have the Nation cleared of this murderous gang; it recommends the most summary measures.—Arkansas Intelligencer.

The sale of the real estate of the late Joseph BIGELOW'S MURDERERS ARRESTED .- Mr. Bige-

The sale of the real estate of the late Joseph Bonaparte, will take place at Bordentown on Mon-day, the 27th of October.